

ASSIGNMENT 5

Textbook Assignment: "Counter Ambush Techniques" and "CBR Decontamination," pages 5-6 through 6-17.

Learning Objective: Determine the most effective course of action to take when a convoy encounters enemy activity.

- 5-1. What course of action, if any, is taken when vehicles and cargo must be abandoned during a convoy?
1. Destroy all vehicles and cargo upon orders from the convoy commander
 2. Move on with the convoy and leave all vehicles and cargo intact
 3. Destroy all radios left behind and move on with the convoy
 4. None
- 5-2. Which of the following guidelines is NOT effective in decreasing damage by mines in convoy operations?
1. Follow the tracks of the vehicle in front
 2. Do not run over foreign objects, brush, or grass in the road
 3. When possible drive on the shoulder of the road
 4. Watch local national traffic and the reactions of people on foot
- 5-3. What course of action is taken when a convoy encounters sniper fire?
1. Aggressive action
 2. Passive action
 3. Destroy the sniper with short-range fire
 4. Stop all vehicles and locate the sniper
- 5-4. Normally, small-arms fire is not effective against an air attack from an altitude equal to or greater than how many meters?
1. 100
 2. 150
 3. 200
 4. 350

- 5-5. Personnel should stand air guard duty for what maximum time?
1. 15 minutes
 2. 20 minutes
 3. 30 minutes
 4. 60 minutes
- 5-6. What factor is the key to effective small-arms fire against aircraft?
1. The volume of small-arms fire
 2. The accuracy of small-arms fire
 3. The position of the small-arms weapons in the convoy
 4. Trying to shoot down an attacking airplane with small-arms weapons is fruitless
- 5-7. Which of the following is NOT a good tip for small-arms air defense?
1. Fire at the belly of an aircraft
 2. Volume of fire is the key; everybody fires
 3. Lie on your back if caught in the open so you can fire upon the aircraft
 4. Mounted M-60s and M-2s should aim slightly above the nose of the aircraft for head-on targets

- A. Close column
 - B. Open column
 - C. Infiltration column
 - D. Disperse column

Figure 5A.—Column formations.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-8 THROUGH 5-13, REFER TO FIGURE 5A.

- 5-8. What column formation offers an advantage in that fewer vehicles are likely to be damaged from air-delivered rockets, cannons, or cluster bomb units?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D

- 5-9. What column formation prevents crowds from coming between the convoy and disrupting the movement of the convoy?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 5-10. What column formation provides the best passive defense against hostile observation and attack?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 5-11. What column formation makes control more difficult for the convoy commander to give orders?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 5-12. What column formation provides the least active defense capability if individual or small groups of vehicles are attacked?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 5-13. What column formation has a disadvantage in that, if attacked, its defense is less effective because small-arms fire is less concentrated?
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 5-14. During an air attack, the convoy commander chooses the option to stop the convoy. What is the disadvantage of this option?
1. It is harder for the pilot to see the convoy
 2. It is harder to continue the march
 3. The volume and density of organic weapons fire are less than when the convoy is dispersed
 4. The stopped convoy makes a good target for enemy troops
- 5-15. During an air attack, the convoy commander chooses the option to disperse the convoy. What is the disadvantage of this option?
1. It is harder to communicate with the convoy
 2. It is harder to call in a fire mission
 3. The volume and density of the small-arms fire of the convoy are reduced
 4. Makes it easier for the enemy pilot to detect the vehicles
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- Learning Objective:* Explain the three types of immediate action drills and their importance.
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- 5-16. What is the purpose of conducting immediate action drills?
1. They aid troops in reacting quickly and properly
 2. They are a required PRCP skill
 3. They are drills covering every contingency possible
 4. They are drills that are stereotyped in nature
- 5-17. During a vehicle unloading drill, which of the following personnel provide a cover of fire while the occupants dismount?
1. The vehicle commander
 2. The grenadier
 3. The assistant driver
 4. The sentries
- 5-18. Which of the following drills is undertaken when a unit has sighted guerrillas but the guerrillas have not sighted the unit?
1. Vehicle unloading drill
 2. Freeze and hasty ambush drill
 3. Immediate assault drill
 4. Counter ambush drill
- 5-19. During a freeze and hasty ambush drill, you should move to what side of the trail if the enemy is traveling the same trail?
1. Left
 2. Right
 3. Same side as the originator spotting the enemy
 4. Same side as the vehicle commander

- 5-20. During a freeze and hasty ambush drill, in which a unit member other than the unit leader is fired upon, what person initiates the ambush?
1. The unit leader
 2. The individual being fired upon
 3. The individual closer to the enemy
 4. The vehicle commander

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| <p>A. Vehicle unloading drill</p> <p>B. Freeze and hasty ambush drill</p> <p>C. Immediate action drill</p> <p>D. Counter ambush drill</p> |
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Figure 5B.—Immediate action drills.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-21 THROUGH 5-24, REFER TO FIGURE 5B.

- 5-21. A tactic used during an unexpected encounter at close quarters.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 5-22. The drill undertaken when the unit has sighted guerrillas approaching but has not yet been seen by them.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 5-23. The drill undertaken when the entire unit is in the kill zone of an ambush.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 5-24. The drill undertaken when a vehicle is forced to halt in the killing zone of an ambush and the occupants must debark.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D

- 5-25. What person initiates an immediate assault drill?
1. The first member of the unit who sights the enemy
 2. The unit leader
 3. The convoy commander
 4. The vehicle commander

- 5-26. When only the foremost elements of the unit are caught in the killing zone, what type of attack is used against the enemy?
1. Immediate frontal attack
 2. Immediate flank attack
 3. Immediate encircling attack
 4. Immediate call for fire

Learning Objective: Explain the reasons for decontamination and the types and forms of contamination.

- 5-27. A battalion is required to have a minimum of how many six-man teams per company qualified to conduct decon operations?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 5-28. What are the three MAJOR forms that CBR contamination can be delivered?
1. Fine dust, dust pollinated, or powder
 2. Mist, vapor, or rain
 3. Dust pollinated, mist, or vapor
 4. Solids, liquids, or gases
- 5-29. Generally, when a transfer or spread hazard exists, a vapor hazard could also exist.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-30. What MINIMUM protection is required if you are operating a vehicle that has absorbed a nerve agent?
1. Full MOPP gear
 2. A protective mask only
 3. A protective mask and gloves
 4. Gloves only
- 5-31. For decon purposes, radiation can be thought of as existing in what state of matter?
1. Liquid
 2. Solid
 3. Gases
 4. Vapor

- 5-32. Which of the following ranges does the AN/PDR-27 instrument provide for radioactivity detection?
1. Low range only
 2. Medium range only
 3. High range only
 4. Low through high ranges
- 5-33. Which of the following ranges does the AN/PDR-43 instrument provide for detection of radioactivity?
1. Low range
 2. Medium range
 3. High range
 4. Low through high ranges
- 5-34. Using the "7-10 rule of thumb," if 3 hours after a burst your radiation reading is 100 Centigray (cGy) (rad) per hour, then how many hours after the burst can you expect a reading of about 10 (cGy)?
1. 14
 2. 21
 3. 30
 4. 70
- 5-35. Negligible risk levels for biological and chemical contamination are contamination that will cause mild incapacitation among no more than what percent of unprotected troops operating for 12 continuous hours within 1 meter of a contaminated surface?
1. 5%
 2. 10%
 3. 15%
 4. 20%
- 5-36. Which of the following measurements for radiological contamination is considered a negligible risk level?
1. 10 cGy or less
 2. 50 cGy or less
 3. 40 cGy or less
 4. 33 cGy or less
- 5-37. Which of the following agents should you decontaminate first if your unit is contaminated by a mixture of agents?
1. Chemical agent
 2. Biological agent
 3. Radiological agent
 4. Biological and radiological agents
- 5-33. The decon methods for biological agents are also effective for neutralizing or removing chemical and radiological contamination.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-39. What are appropriate decon measures based on?
1. The first hazard identified
 2. The first chemical hazard identified
 3. The first radiological hazard identified
 4. After thoroughly identifying all agent hazards
- 5-40. Within 30 days after the initial opening of the original protective package, the chemical protective overgarment (CPO) is good for a total of how many hours in an UNCONTAMINATED environment?
1. 120 hours
 2. 130 hours
 3. 140 hours
 4. 150 hours
- 5-41. What happens to an overgarment after it comes in contact with Polys?
1. Overgarment must be replaced
 2. The time the overgarment is good for is increased
 3. The time the overgarment is good for is decreased
 4. The overgarment must be cleaned immediately
- 5-42. When wearing a chemical protective overgarment for a cumulative wear time of 138 hours and the environment becomes CONTAMINATED, you may wear the suit for how many additional hours?
1. 8
 2. 2
 3. 6
 4. 4
- 5-43. Chemical protective overgarment provides protection in a CONTAMINATED environment for what maximum period of time?
1. 8 hours
 2. 2 hours
 3. 6 hours
 4. 4 hours

5-44. The battle dress overgarment (BDO), currently not in the battalion's TOA, provides protection for how many hours after becoming contaminated with liquid chemical agents?

1. 12
2. 14
3. 20
4. 24

Learning Objective: Identify the four principles of DECON.

- A. Decontaminate as soon as possible
 - B. Decontaminate only what is necessary
 - C. Decontaminate as far forward as possible
 - D. Decontaminate by priority

Figure 5C.—Principles of DECON.

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 5-45 THROUGH 5-49, REFER TO FIGURE 5C.

5-45. Which principle allows decon to begin earlier and limits the spread of contamination to other areas?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

5-46. Which principle consists of cleaning important items of equipment first and the least important items last?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

5-47. Which principle emphasizes not to waste precious resources by decontaminating everything?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

5-48. Of the four, which principle is considered the most important?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

5-49. Which principle must be considered first before you consider any other principle?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

Learning Objective: Differentiate the three levels of DECON.

5-50. Which level of DECON aims at sustaining operations, reducing the contact hazard, and limiting the spread of contamination?

1. Immediate DECON
2. Operational DECON
3. Thorough DECON
4. Detailed equipment DECON

5-51. What level of DECON is designed to reduce contamination on personnel, equipment/material, and/or working areas to the lowest possible level (negligible risk)?

1. Operational DECON
2. Thorough DECON
3. Immediate DECON
4. Personnel wipe down

5-52. Which level of DECON includes skin DECON?

1. Thorough DECON
2. Operational DECON
3. Operator's spray down
4. Immediate DECON

5-53. Which level of DECON includes detailed troop DECON (DTD)?

1. Thorough DECON
2. Operational DECON
3. Immediate DECON
4. Operator's spray down

5-54. What level of DECON includes the DECON technique, vehicle wash down?

1. Immediate DECON
2. Operational DECON
3. Thorough DECON
4. Operator's spray down

Learning Objective: Explain immediate DECON operations.

- 5-55. What person initiates immediate DECON?
1. Commanding officer
 2. Platoon commander
 3. Company commander
 4. The individual
- 5-56. What is the PRIMARY purpose of the M291 DECON kit?
1. To decon exposed skin
 2. To decon equipment
 3. To decon weapons
 4. To decon MOPP gear
- 5-57. What is the PRIMARY purpose of the M280DKIE DECON kit?
1. To decon vehicles
 2. To decon exposed skin
 3. To decon individual equipment
 4. To decon personnel
- 5-58. DECON kits M291/M258A1 are used to remove what type of contamination?
1. Chemical contamination
 2. Biological contamination
 3. Chemical and biological contamination
 4. Radiological contamination
- 5-59. Which of the following is a method for removing radiological contamination?
1. Apply soap and water
 2. The M2581A DECON kit
 3. The M291 DECON kit
 4. The M280DKIE DECON kit
- 5-60. You should initiate the skin decon technique within how many minutes of becoming contaminated?
1. 1
 2. 5
 3. 10
 4. 15
- 5-61. At what temperature does the solutions in the M258A1 decon kit become unstable?
1. 100°F
 2. 110°F
 3. 115°F
 4. 120°F
- 5-62. The personal wipe down technique is most effective when done within how many minutes of being contaminated?
1. 5
 2. 10
 3. 15
 4. 20
- 5-63. What action should you take if a chemical agent is globbed on your overgarment?
1. Use your M2581 DECON kit
 2. Use a stick to scrape off the chemical agent
 3. Use your M291 DECON kit
 4. Use your M280DKIE DECON kit
- 5-64. You should not make an attempt to decontaminate chemical agents on your overgarment.
1. True
 2. False
- 5-65. Operator's spray down is most effective when done within how many minutes after personal wipe down?
1. 10
 2. 15
 3. 20
 4. 25
- 5-66. After scrubbing DS2 onto a CHEMICAL contaminated surface, how long should you wait before washing it off?
1. 30 minutes
 2. 20 minutes
 3. 15 minutes
 4. 5 minutes
- 5-67. Do not mix DS2 and STB because mixing the two will cause a fire.
1. True
 2. False